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up among the individuals, like the cost of war or any other group activity [p. 124.]

For surely the test of the family institution is the way in which it fosters the production and development of the coming generation [p. 230].

It must be admitted that today marriage and motherhood are subject to economic penalties. Perhaps one of the best explanations of the strength of the present struggle for economic independence among women is the fact that a commercial world interested in exchange values had refused to properly evaluate their social contribution [p. 243.]

The resulting conflict between the individual desires and the standards imposed by society has caused a great deal of disharmony in the psychic life of its members. The increasing number of divorces and the modern tendency to celibacy are symptomatic of the cumulative effect of this fundamental psychic conflict [p. 258].

Only when the production of eugenic offspring brings the same social approval and reward that it meted out for the other activities will the ineradicable and irrepressible egoistic desires that now prevent individuals from assuming the responsibilities of family life be enlisted in the very cause to which they are now so hostile. When the same disapproval is manifested for the shirking of reproductive activities by the eugenically fit that is now directed toward lack of patriotism in other lines, the number of voluntary celibates in society will be materially decreased. The greatest triumph of society in the manipulation of the sexual and reproductive life of its members will come when it is able to condition the emotional reaction of the individual by the substitution of the eugenic ideal for the parental fixation and to focus the sentiment of romantic love upon eugenic traits [p. 289].

The chief interest of society should be in the eugenic value of the children born into it [p. 295].

I shall use the book as an important "assigned reading" for a course on physical anthropology.

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*Chaos and Order in Industry.* By G. D. H. COLE. New York: F. A. Stokes Co., 1920. Pp. viii+292. \$2.75.

By his own designation Cole is a "constructive revolutionist," hence this book may be considered as a constructive revolutionary program for British industry. Its general thesis closely resembles that of Tawney's *Acquisitive Society*, namely, that the whole capitalistic, economic, and social order is collapsing if not already in a heap, and that the only way to bring order out of this chaos is to supply new productive motives; in brief, to substitute the ideal and motive of free service for the older

motives of greed and fear. Naturally as a guild socialist Cole's first suggestion is the elimination of private profit. The realization of this ideal he would achieve through introducing industrial democracy of the guild type via trade unions of the industrial-union type and state ownership. This would mean national ownership and democratic control of transportation; "encroaching control" in other basic industries (as contrasted with Whitley councils and other schemes of joint machinery which the author scores). He holds for emphasizing the shop-steward movement in engineering and machine trades as the greatest movement toward workers' shop control. Yet he holds that it is too early yet for one big union, therefore argues for its alternatives—better organization, the collective labor contract, etc. Eventually the textile industry should be nationalized like mining; building trades operated by the building guild. As to distributive agencies he would leave the present co-operatives, consolidate their connection with trade unionism, extend their power by state expropriation of large stores, but leave some small shopkeepers. The co-operative should be controlled by the workers and not by the consumers. Printing and publishing should be co-operative in the main, but to preserve freedom of opinion some small-scale private presses would be left. National ownership of banks would complete the program of escape from ruin. This large program for the overthrow of capitalism Cole feels to be sure and easy of accomplishment, when both hand and brain workers unite.

Such a book must come as a shock to the complacent, though it is altogether likely that the author's diagnosis of the present industrial order is gloomy and exaggerated. It is questionable whether his new guilds any more than the medieval guilds can be idealized as "dominated by the idea of social service." There are many capitalistic businesses in this country today dominated by the idea that private business is public service. It is also apparent that the author underestimates the value of joint councils and other joint machinery. Undoubtedly also there is grave danger of fractionalism and irreconcilable disputes in the pure and unadulterated shop-steward movement. Nevertheless the book stands as a clear challenge to the standpatter hypnotized by the present order, and to the romantic visionary who feels that anything different from the present would be an improvement, but who neither has the courage nor the capacity for thinking out some definite substitute. Not the least valuable part of the book are the appendixes, particularly the "Memorandum on the Causes and Remedies for Labor Unrest" presented at the National Industrial Conference in 1919. Sociologists

will be interested in Cole's announcement that this work will be followed by another which will cover problems of social organization and policy as the present volume has to do with only economic and industrial aspects of reconstruction.

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*The New Unionism in the Clothing Industry.* By J. M. BUDISH and GEORGE SOULE. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. Pp. viii+344. \$3.00.

The rapid rise from impotence to power on the part of the associations of workers in the needle trades has challenged the attention of both journalists and students of the labor movement. Thus far, however, owing to the dramatic interest and novelty attaching to this development, the contribution of the publicists to the discussion has been by far the more extensive. The discussion has, moreover, in a measure borne the character of a polemic, both friendly and hostile, for the issues are so full of conflict and emotion as to render dispassionate analysis of them much the more difficult process.

The opposition to the progress of the clothing unions has not come entirely from the side of the partisans of the vested interests—whether, like Michaels-Stern and Company, they be speaking in the name of the reactionary employers or, like James P. Holland and Company, in the name of the reactionary trade union officials. These have professed to see in the broad industrial structure, in the Marxian creed and liberal policies, and in the immigrant character of the membership of the newly risen organizations a standing menace to the institutions of capitalism and of privilege for themselves. At the other pole of opposition are found the extreme revolutionary elements of the labor movement and their intellectual spokesmen, who condemn the policy of collective bargaining as one of blind opportunism and compromise, and decry the official flag-waving of socialistic preamble posing as mere verbal frontage designed to conceal the underlying trend toward “pure and simple” business unionism.

Between these two contending groups, both antagonistic or suspicious of the new movement, there stands an influential group of forward-looking employers, who, having entered, more or less voluntarily, into joint agreements with these unions, defend their action on practical grounds. Arrayed with them in their favorable attitude toward the new unions are the progressive elements within the ranks of organized labor